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Containing the freshest Advices, Forcign and Domestic.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1768.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, *of* October 6.

To the Friends of AMERICAN LIBERTY.

THERE never was a Time when the Union of these Colonies for the Preservation of their just Rights and Privileges, was more necessary than on the present most alarming Conjuncture. When we not only find, that no Regard has been paid to the frequent Petitions, Remonstrances and Memorials that have been transmitted by each Colony, praying Relief from the intolerable Grievances they labour under; but that the most vigorous Measures are pursuing to inforce Obedience, and non-Resistance to them by the Dint of Military Power.

The Pretence for a Military Establishment on this Continent, was for its Protection and Defence.—But the Mask is now taken off, and the Cat let out of the Bag entirely,—witness the Warlike Preparations and Threats against our Brethren of Boston, for having dared, with a modest Freedom, and becoming Firmness, to assert their inestimable and indefeasable Rights; and for having in some Measure thwarted the sell Designs of an arbitrary, haughty, imperious, insolent Set of Commissioners, invested with no less unlimitted Power than they could have enjoyed under the most absolute Government on Earth,—tho' in no wise more respectable from the Nature of their Offices than were our late Stamp-Masters; so justly and universally detested.

An Act of Parliament was passed full as oppressive as the Stamp-Act, divesting the Colony of New-York of its Legislative Authority, unless it furnished certain Articles required by a late Act for the Troops. (a)—But now the detestable Purpose is known, (tho' before only suspected) for which a large Standing Army is quartered in America.—That they may be ready on all Occasions to dragoon us into any Measures, which the arbitrary Tools of Ministerial Power may think fit to impose.—It can hardly be expected that our different Assemblies, who only have a Right to grant free Gifts in our Behalf, will hereafter contribute to the Support of an Establishment so subversive of the Liberties of their Constituents.

To grant Aids and to co-operate with the Mother Country in Measures directed against our common Enemies, is laudable and meritorious, and the Colonies have given too many substantial Proofs *of their fervent Zeal and active Vigour* on such Occasions, to admit of any Imputation against their Loyalty and good Disposition:—But to suppose that they can be prevailed on to be aiding and assisting to oppress each other, is unnatural,—an Impeachment on their Understandings, and highly derogatory to the Principles of Humanity.

What then have we to do in this Time of Calamity and Distress, when we see the Arms of Great-Britain—so lately the Terror of her Adversaries, ready to be exerted against her poor defenceless Colonies?

The Remedy is plain and easy, if universally adopted; notwithstanding some impertinent Scribblers on the other Side the Water, take on themselves—confidently to assure us that the Parliament will not again Repeal any Acts for us.

We know very well our own Consequence; and it is high Time that those who would enslave us were convinced of it too.—We know that the Manufacturers cannot long dispense with our Assistance; and tho' we have not the least Malice or Pique against them: Yet, by Way of self Preservation, the first Law of Nature, we have an undoubted Right to make Use of them as Instruments in our Favour, especially when such Proceedings do ultimately tend, as is undeniably the present Case, equally to promote our mutual Interests and Happiness.

Let all the Colonies refrain from the Importation of Goods from Great-Britain, untill their Grievances are redressed; and they will most effectually defeat all the base, iniquitous Purposes of their Enemies, there would be Tax-Masters.——We shall then have nothing to fear from the Troops—however justly formidable they may be on other Occasions.

Boston and New-York, sensible of the Efficacy of the proposed Measure, have cheerfully and unanimously embraced it; and if Philadelphia would also adopt it, there is no Doubt but that it would be general, and that the sacred Fire would kindle into a Blaze, thro' every Part of this extensive Continent.

It is said that it is owing only to a few dry GoodMerchants of Philadelphia, that this Measure, so innocent and peaceable in itself, but so salutary in its supposed Effects, is not agreed to there; and that all the Rest of the People are very anxious and eager to see it carried into full Execution.

Is it not then a most melancholy Consideration, that only a few Inhabitants of any one City—contemptible to the last Degree for their mercenary Principles, and abject Pusilanimity, should be able to obstruct and even discontcert Measures so universally applauded, and evidently calculated to promote our common Safety?——Can the Spirit of Patriotism which so generally animated every Breast, on a late similar Occasion, be entirely fled from our Borders?—that in the single City of Philadelphia, a few selfish *Merchants of dry Goods*, a Business, which tho' at some Times necessary, certainly drains the Colonies of their Specie more than all other Professions put together, (even that of the Law not excepted)—that this least useful Part of the Community should be suffered in open Defiance to all the rest, and in Contempt to the Example of those in the other Colonies of the same Branch, who have generously preferred the Interest of their Country to their own, in that particular Business,—oh humiliating Thought! thus to sport with our Liberties, which ought to be dearer to us than Life itself.——No—Dastards!——There is not the least Doubt, but that as the Cloud which threatens us, gathers more thick over our Heads;—the Country in general will abound with true Sons of Liberty; who,—tho' they are not Importers of Goods, but Retailers and Buyers of those who are, will be roused and fired with a just Spirit of Indignation; and like the Traders and other worthy Inhabitants of New-York, enter into voluntary Associations not to purchase any Goods of, hold any Correspondence, or have the least Connection with, nor even to speak to any Person or Persons who shall presume, under any Pretence whatsoever, to import or buy Goods, contrary to the general Agreement of the other Merchants and Traders in the several Places where they reside; but treat them with Contempt and Disgrace on all Occasions, publish their Names in all the News-Papers, that the present Age may hand down with Infamy to their latest Posterity the reproachful Memory of hose despicable Wretches, who, by refusing their Concurrence and Assistance for the Restoration and Preservation of the invaluable Blessings which we claim as our Birthright under our most excellent Constitution, may be considered as the Authors of all the Mischiefs which may ensue from so shameful a Neglect of their indispensable Duty, and treated accordingly as Enemies to their Country.

Vox Populi, Vox Dei is the best Political Creed that ever was invented for a free People, and ought to be embraced by every Lover of his Country as well as by him, who glories in the Name of

A NORTH-AMERICAN.

John Griffith

WILL begin Evening School at his usual Place opposite *William Vassall*, Esq; this Evening, to teach Writing and Arithmetic, from 6 to 8 o'Clock; He has now Room for a few Scholars by Day.

Boston, October 24, 1768.

A FARM in *Chelsea*, containing One Hundred Acres of choice Upland, known by the name of *Dudley's* Farm with a large Dwelling House thereon, also 36 acres of fine Salt Marsh near said Farm, both within a Mile of the Meeting House.——*To be Sold* at Public Auction the First Day of *November* next, at Ten o'Clock, at the Dwelling-House upon the aforesaid Premises. The conditions of Sale may be seen any Time before, and at the Time of Sale by enquiring of *Thomas Fayerweather*, at his Warehouse near Dock-Square. *October* 23.

The Heroic Deed of WILLIAM TELL, *which laid the Foundation of Swiss Liberty and the Helvetic Union.*

ALBERT Emperor of Germany, all of the House of Hapsburgh, in 1304, attempting to bring *Switzerland* under the Yoke of the Austria, the People finding themselves cruelly used by their Tyrants, made a noble Stand, and formed Confederacies to support their ancient Rights and Privileges, granted by the Emperor *Lewis* as a reward for the Blood they had shed in defending the City of Rome and all Italy against the Saracens in 850. *Grisler*, Governor of Ury, to find out who were the Champions for Liberty, ordered his Cap to be fix'd on a Pole in the Market-place at Altorf, the Capital, and all that passed by were enjoin'd on pain of Death to pull off their Caps and bend the Knee before it, as if he had been present in Person. *William Tell* a Substantial Countryman, scorning such a badge of Slavery, refus'd to comply; whereupon the Governor sent for him, and condemn'd him to shoot at an Apple on the Head of his own Son, a Child of five years old; and told him if he miss'd his Mark he should be hang'd. The fond Parent would have chosen Death to save his Child, but was told they should both be hang'd if he did not comply. Thus compell'd, *Tell* who was an excellent Marksman took his Cross-bow, and the Boy being tied to a Tree in the Market place, fairly shot the Apple off his head, to the Admiration of the Spectators. The Governor perceiving he had conceal'd a second Arrow, ask'd him what it was for, promising him full pardon if he would own the Truth, *Tell* resolutely answer'd he intended to have shot him with it if he had kill'd his child. *Grisler* regardless of his promise and hoping to discover the Confederates, commanded him to be confined for Life in a dark dungeon in the Castle of Kusnacht, his Residence, and fed upon Bread and Water. He was accordingly chain'd Hands and Feet, and put on board a Vessel on the Lake Ury, in which the Governor went. A Storm arising *Tell*'s assistance was wanted to steer the Vessel, which he did to a known shore, and suddenly snatching his Bow and Shafts out of the hands of one of the Governors Men, who held them, leap'd on shore and fled to the Mountains. *Grisler* landed at Brunnen, from whence going to Kusnacht, *Tell*, from a secret place, in the hollow way, shot an Arrow to his heart, left him expiring and escaped. *Tell* having struck this first blow towards their Recovering their Liberty, which happened October 30th 1307, rous'd every brave and honest heart to join in shaking off the Cruel Yoke of Oppression. The Confederacy was joyfully receiv'd and increas'd on the 1st of January 1308. The Confederates seiz'd at once on all the Castles, and took the Governors Prisoners. These were forever protected from the Resentment of an injur'd people; by the generous Interposition of the four Chiefs, *Tell*, *Stauffacher*, *Furst* and *Arnold*, who had them conducted safe out of their Country, only exacting an Oath that they should never return. Thus was laid the Foundation of the Helvetic Union; but it was not completed without the Loss of 140,000 Men, who fell in 72 pitch'd Battles with the Troops of Austria, the Empire, France & Burgundy, when after 192 years glorious struggle for Liberty, *Switzerland* became one of the most free and independant Republics. *see pa. 952 Vol 4*

ON Wednesday Night last the House of the Subscriber was broke open, and the following Articles viz. 40 in two Handkerchiefs were stolen, 6 Yards printed Linnen, 4 Yards Irish Linnen, 4 Silk Romal Handkerchiefs, 4 spotted Bandanna ditto purple ground, 7 check Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 yard black figured Mode, 3 Yards black Tammy, one Thousand Pins, and 2 Dozen Tapes.—Also 1 Stone Ring, 1 pair cotton Hose, 1 pair white worsted ditto, 1 red and white Taffaty Handkerchief, and a Number of Keys upon a Ring.——Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive a Reward of Eight Dollars.

PRISCILLA MANNING.

N. B. *If any of the above Articles should be offer'd to Sale, 'tis desired they may be stopt.* October 23.

William Scott,

At his Store, North-Side of Faneuil Hall, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe, is now opening a large Assortment of the following Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail (for Cash only) on the most reasonable Terms:

YARD wide, 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linnens, from 10d. to 50s. O. T. per yard, 9-8 wide Sheeting from 12s. to 16s. per yard, 7-8 Dowlas, Diaper Table Cloths, Cloaring Diaper and Huckaback, Manchester Cotton Checks and Handkerchiefs, Jeans and Pillow Fustians, Jersey knit Stockings, Forest Cloths, Plains and Kerseys, Manchester uncut Velvets, 7 Thread Laslings, &c. &c.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, *to be sold by* Edes & Gill.

(c) vid page 199.—245

vid the List pa. 339. Vol. 1

(a) vid. the Act pa. 748 Vol. 1

(b) vid Billeting Act pa. 274.

(d) in opposing the Stamp Act vid. Index Vol. 1

// The Voice of the People the Voice of God & See 2 Leaves Back, Paged Twice vid. Petitions &c in y^e Index. v vid. Landing of Troops &c pa. 263. & vid. pa. 141. 142.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

I WAS greatly ſurprized at hearing the vote of Council for clearing the Manufactory Houſe for the reception of his Majeſty's troops.(c) The Council, I imagined, were fully acquainted with the act of parliament, which they ſo judiciouſly quoted in their anſwer to a late demand of the Governor.—The firm and prudent conduct of the Board, gave a very general ſatisfaction to this too long oppreſſed people; they hoped their intereſts would not have been neglected, or bartered away for a *ſmile*. A ſtrict adherence to the law, is what they think they have a right to expect from the Board; eſpecially at a time when the people are deprived of their conſtitutional ſafe-guard, a GENERAL ASSEMBLY. And as I am a member of the community, ſolicitous for, & intereſted in its ſecurity, I beg leave to be indulged in giving my opinion relative to this matter; publickly declaring that I am ready to give up my own judgment, whenever any perſon appears able to aſſiſt me in forming a better. And as the act of parliament is in various hands, if I am wrong, I expect and deſire to be corrected.——I here then give it as my opinion, that the Governor and Council have no power by the ſaid act of parliament, to make any proviſion for the quartering his Majeſty's troops, untill the barracks provided by the province, for the purpoſe of accommodating them, are full; ſo far from it, that they are plainly forbid doing it. The words of the act are, that "in ſuch and no *other caſe*," viz. the barracks and other places mentioned being full, "and upon *no other account*, "it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor and Coun-"cil of each reſpective province in his Majeſty's domini-"ons in America, to authoriſe and appoint perſons to "hire, &c. buildings to quarter the officers and ſoldiers "in." Words ſo plain, need no comment; every Engliſhman muſt underſtand them.——There are now barracks at CASTLE WILLIAM provided for the reception of his Majeſty's troops, which are not full, but lay uſeleſs, to the great detriment, as I conceive, of his Majeſty's ſervice, as a very great charge is incurred by hiring other buildings at an exorbitant rate, when the troops might be accommodated rent-free in thoſe places where the wiſdom of parliament has directed them to be. And I have a very ſtrong ſuſpicion, that whoever have been inſtrumental in cauſing this unneceſſary charge, will feel the weight of the law, which muſt finally have its courſe; & which no inſtructions from Governors, Miniſters, or even Kings, can ſet aſide.—Whilſt we keep our foot upon the law, we tread on firm ground, and need not fear an overthrow; but when any body of men take upon themſelves to deviate from the law made on purpoſe to direct them, they ſo far forth as in their power, render the authority by whom the law is enacted, *contemptible*.—— And it may be very well worth the conſideration of ſome warm head-long ſticklers for government, to take care that in the phrenzy of their zeal, they do not deſtroy the conſtitution, and murder the law; and whilſt they are bellowing out their proteſtations of loyalty to our truly good and gracious ſovereign George the third, let them be cautious that they do not impiouſly undermine that ſacred foundation which ſupports his throne.

I would now aſk the gentlemen of the Council who voted to deſire the governor to clear the Manufactory-Houſe for the reception of his Majeſty's troops, Whether they look upon the troops now here, and thoſe expected here, as comprehended in, and ſubjected to the act of parliament of 6 GEORGE III ?(a) If they do not look upon them to be comprehended in that act, I would aſk, Whence they derive their authority to take any notice of them?—If they are comprehended under that act, I would aſk, with very great deference, From what part of the ſaid act they can juſtify their late proceedings, relative to providing quarters for them in the Manufactory-houſe? I know many ſpecious arguments drawn from our preſent unhappy ſituation may be uſed to palliate a departure from ſtrict law, but let it be remembered, that in dark times, and on ſlippery ground, there is the greateſt need of attending ſteadily to ſome faithful guide. Particular care ſhould be taken in a caſe like this, to avoid laying any unneceſſary burthen upon the people, as it is very juſtly diſputed whether the moſt explicit act of parliament can authoriſe the Council to make any proviſion for the King's troops, which ſhall put the public to one farthing expence, or affect the moſt inconſiderable part of their property, without the conſent of a General Aſſembly. If the gentlemen are deſirous of diſcovering a prudent regard for their country, let it be manifeſted, not by giving up its rights, but by warding off farther calamities. Let them uſe their utmoſt influence with his Excellency General GAGE, (whoſe character for humanity and juſtice, may encourage the undertaking) to prevent the landing the troops expected from Ireland in this place. Let them faithfully repreſent the loyalty and peaceable diſpoſition of the people, and aſſure him that no country on earth can boaſt a more undivided affection for their Prince, than we entertain for his Majeſty King George, which may be inforced by relating many well-known facts. And as proof of our deteſtation of riots and tumults, they may adduce, as an inſtance, our patience upon a late trying occaſion, ſince his Excellency the General's arrival in town. And if (as we at preſent believe) the General is aiming at doing his Majeſty real ſervice, promoting the moſt ſolid intereſt of Great Britain, and inſuring peace and happineſs to this province, He will gladly comply with their requeſt.—I only add, in General GAGE they may hope to find candour, and an unbiaſſed judgment. He has not built his character and importance upon the deſtruction of the people's reputation; he has not entered the path of falſhood; and therefore is not bound to keep pace with thoſe who have made it impoſſible to be ſequeſtered themſelves, without the ruin of the Public. For it is certain, that when the time arrives in which Great-Britain ſhall ſee the true ſtate of her Colonies, when wiſdom ſhall regain her ancient ſeat, and truth ſhall diſpel the miſts of ſlander; then the treacherous mirrors which have preſented her deareſt friends in the odious light of enemies, will be thrown from their places, and daſh'd in pieces.

LEGIPOTENS.

P. S. *If I find the foregoing inſerted in your next, I ſhall probably give you my further thoughts upon this and ſeveral other important ſubjects; and as I am guided only by a love of truth and conſtitution, I ſhall with candour attend to any objection offered to what I advance.*

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

As you was ſo good to favor the Public Weekly ſince with a Scotch cut of Dr. Mather's Hiſtory from Hatfield, *of the wicked Conduct of Secretary* Randolph *in the Days of Sir* Edmond Andros, *and as it's reported there has been menacing Threats of our loſing our Charter, unleſs it's well known this People have not gone any one Thing to forfeit it. - I now ſend you a few Lines from ſaid Hiſtory, to let the Public ſee how ſacred the excellent Biſhop* Burnet *held our Charter in View.*

The Doctor ſays,

DR. Burnet, the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, who beſides many real and weighty expreſſions of his kindneſs for the Country, told him, that he would on the firſt opportunity declare in the Houſe of Lords, that there was a greater ſacredneſs in the charter of New-England, than in thoſe of the corporations in England, becauſe thoſe were only acts of Grace, whereas the charter of New-England was a contract between the King and firſt patentees. They promiſed the King to enlarge his Dominions, on their own charges, provided, that they and their poſterity might enjoy ſuch and ſuch privileges; they had performed their part. Now for the King to deprive their poſterity of the privileges therein granted unto them, would carry a face of injuſtice in it—thus the great Biſhop Burnet—O my Country, my heart even Bleeds when I ſee by the Public Papers what reaſon we have to conclude how wickedly you are miſrepreſented, and no worthy B. Burnet to ſpeak a good word for you, or even to deſire the Miniſtry or his Majeſty not to believe ſuch things as are ſent to them, until they have heard the other ſide of the Queſtion, or that you could boaſt as Paul did, when he was brought before the King and ſaid, I think myſelf happy King Agrippa, becauſe I ſhall anſwer for myſelf this Day before thee touching all things whereof I am accuſed, &c. B.

Cambridge, October 20, 1768.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman living in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 5, 1768.

"The conduct of the Boſton people has raiſed a freſh cry againſt the Americans, and numbers of pitiful ſcribblers are daily exaggerating their crimes to the public eye, without underſtanding their ſubject; in ſhort, nothing can be more contemptible than the low abuſe with which an intereſted faction, or the ignorant bigotted ſlaves to power, are continually treating of them.—A report prevails, that ſome changes will take place in the adminiſtration, and that G. G——ſ will again take the lead; if that ſhould prove true (which however I hope it will not, though I think his abilities ſuperior to moſt in the Nation as a Financier) I cannot but prognoſticate conſequences in this occaſion, big with the greateſt miſchiefs to both the Mother country and her colonies.—

"For my own part, I know not of any people, ſince the ruin of the Roman common wealth, that ſeem to me to entertain more juſt ideas of liberty, or breathe forth a more true ſpirit of independance, than what the brave ſons of North-America do. The petitions of her merchants, the remonſtrances and reſolves of their aſſemblies, and, in a word, all their public tranſactions diſplay a manly reſolution, and quick diſcerning, that is not to be equalled by any body of people in the world. This cannot but engage my good wiſhes for their preſervation and proſperity, whatever extremities things may be puſhed to.

"If things are not accommodated ſoon, it will be attended with almoſt a general bankruptcy on this ſide, one or two very capital houſes have juſt ſtopped payment, and ſeveral others are upon a tickliſh foundation."—

Extract of another letter from London, Aug. 12, 1768.

"The affairs of the colonies are really become very ſerious; we think, as you do, that you ought not to be liable to taxation at pleaſure of Britiſh parliament; but if any expedient, by way of compromiſe, could be thought of, it might be much preferable to extremes on either ſide."—

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in New-York, Oct. 15, 1768.

"Letters have been received in Town from New-Hampſhire, Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, and Connecticut, which adviſe, that the Inhabitants are filled with Rage and Indignation at the villainous Proceedings of the Britiſh Miniſtry to oppreſs his Majeſty's loyal Subjects on this Continent, and bring them into baſe and mean Compliances; and that they are determined, in general, to aſſiſt one another, when it ſhall become neceſſary, in Defence of their juſt and conſtitutional Rights and Privileges, at all Events; and hope the ſouthern Colonies will have more Virtue and Spirit than to be tame Spectators of the Ruin of their Country. I aſſure you the Inhabitants of this City highly approve of the Conduct of the brave New-Englandmen, and ſeem reſolved to riſk their Lives and Fortunes in the common Cauſe, if the Infatuation of an abandoned Miniſtry, or a wicked Governor, ſhall reduce them to that Neceſſity."

HARTFORD, October 17.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Place, dated Aug. 2, 1768.

—"*As for News, we have but little—The Diſturbances at Boſton with the Officers of the Cuſtoms was for ſome Time, miſrepreſented, and made a great Noiſe; and it was generally believed that a Fleet and an Army would have been ſent to America.—But it now appears that the Miniſtry are reſolved to purſue lenitive and conciliating Meaſures relative to the Colonies——The Cauſe between the Mohegan Indians, and the Colony of Connecticut, has for ſome time been at a ſtand; but the Lords of the Treaſury, a few Days ſince, took it under their own protection, and ordered their Sollicitor to bring it to a hearing as ſoon as poſſible, at the expence of the Crown, but Mr. Johnſon, I believe, does not expect to return to America till next Spring.——General Lyman, is ſtill here, waiting for Sir William Johnſon, to ſettle the Line with the Indians, and purchaſe the Land for a new Colony on the Ohio, of which he tells me he has a certain Promiſe of being appointed Governor.*"——

Laſt Tueſday as two children of Mr. Thomas Root of Enfield, one of which was about 4, the other about 2 years old, were playing by their father's barn, the youngeſt of them, went in at one of the ſmall doors which was open, and the wind (as is ſuppoſed) ſhut the door, and prevented the child's getting out again, when the other let fall a coal of fire into ſome ſtraw that lay near the barn, which immediately enkindled to a flame, and communicated itſelf to the Barn, which was ſoon burnt to the ground, together with the body of the child which could not be found.

The night following, the dwelling houſe of one —— Roſe of Bedford, by ſome accident took fire, which was not diſcovered till it was all in a blaze.——Mr. Roſe, who was about 70 years of Age, was not able to make his eſcape out of the houſe, before it fell in upon him, by which means he unhappily periſhed in the flames.

BOSTON, October 24.

The Public are hereby informed, That the Students of Harvard College, have, with a Spirit becoming Americans, come into a ſolemn Reſolution, to uſe no more of that pernicious Herb TEA. Four Students only have refuſed to partake of the Honor which the Univerſity have gained by this patriotic Determination; but their unhappy Youths are not of age to act for themſelves. Let Parents conſider what Shame and Grief they entail on their Children, when they blindly purſue ſordid Intereſt at the Expence of Reputation, Virtue and the Welfare of their Country.—May the bright Example ſet by the Gentlemen of the Univerſity, be generouſly followed by their Countrymen; and may they who have exhibited ſo early a Proof of the Soundneſs of their Judgment, and the Goodneſs of their intention, riſe in ſome future Day to the higheſt Honors of the Country, for whoſe Safety they have ſo nobly exerted themſelves.

Laſt week the Lady of the Honorable John Temple, Eſq; was delivered of a ſon, and yeſterday forenoon he was baptized in Trinity Church by the name of Grenville. His Excellency General Gage, and Robert Temple, Eſq; ſtood Godfathers.

Thurſday laſt was married, Mr. John Timmins, Merchant of this Town, to the Widow of the late Mr. Thomas Green, jun.

Monday laſt came to Town on a Viſit the Rev. Dr. Witherſpoon, Preſident of the College at Princetown in New-Jerſey, as alſo the Rev. Mr. Rogers Miniſter of the Preſbyterian Church in New-York.

It is confidently reported that the Board of Commiſſioners hearing of the tame Diſpoſition of the Philadelphians, have wrote to the preſent Miniſtry deſiring they may be ſtationed in that very pacifick Spot.

On Wedneſday the 12th Inſtant was ordained at the Rev'd Mr. Gay's Meeting-Houſe in Hingham, the Rev. Mr. Caleb Gannett, to the Work of the Miniſtry, and Paſtoral Care of a Society of Proteſtant Chriſtians in the Town of Cumberland and Province of Nova-Scotia.

A Gentleman in Town finding TEA in very little Demand; ſhip'd off a very conſiderable Quantity of that deſpiſed Article the laſt Week. It gives general Pleaſure to find our Countrymen at length opening their Eyes to their true Intereſt.

It has been reported that the Head-Quarters for the Army, is to be in this Town.

We are informed from the beſt Authority, that moſt of the Inhabitants of Charleſtown, Dedham, Weymouth, Hingham, and many other Towns, with fifteen Hundred Families in the Town of Boſton, have totally relinquiſhed TEA.

Tueſday laſt ſailed from hence, his Majeſty's Ship Launceſton of 40 Guns, the Martin Sloop of 14 Guns, and the St. Lawrence armed Schooner, for Halifax.

We hear his Majeſty's Ship Romney ſails the firſt Wind for Halifax, to bring Commodore Hood and Family.

Captain McEwen left London the 12th of Auguſt; Captains White and Dashwood were to ſail the latter End of Auguſt; and Capt. Watt the 10th of September, all for this Place.

We hear from Taunton, that on Friday laſt died there Mr. *Joſeph Tiſdale*, for two or three Years laſt paſt a Repreſentative in the General Court for that Town.

Extract of a Letter from London, Aug. 13, 1768.

"We have fully peruſed the Farmer's Letters and cannot help joining in ſentiment (almoſt) all there with the judicious Writer, who, we ſincerely think deſerves the united thanks of his Country. We ſee with the utmoſt regret that the Meaſures of Government reſpecting the Colonies, is diametrically oppoſite to the Steps that ought to be taken and we fear the conſequences."

TO BE SOLD,

By Joſeph Dennie,

In Union-Street, oppoſite Mr. James Jackſon's,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt or Hundred, Nutmegs, Pepper by the Bag or Hundred.

On Wedneſday next 26th Inſtant,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room, in Quorn-Street,

A great variety of New Copper,

Braſs and Pewter Ware,—among which are,

LArge and ſmall Copper Sauce Pans, with and without Covers—Stew Pans with and without ditto—Fiſh Kettles—Tea Kettles—Coffee-Pots—Chocolate Pots—Warming Pans—Night Cocks—Candleſticks—Cloſe ſtool Pans—Bed Pans—Water Plates—Large Candle Moulds—Quart & Pint Pots—Quart Tankards—Plates—Quart and Pint Baſons—Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold,

A Parcel of Iriſh Linnens, and ſome other Goods.—

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

RAN-AWAY a Negro Man named *Saw*, about 5 Foot 6 Inches high, full faced, had on a blue Jacket with a red one under it, long Trowſers, and a ſloop Hat with a blue Garter round the Crown.

Whoever will ſecure and deliver him to Mr. *Nathaniel Cary*, in *Boſton*, ſhall have *Three Dollars* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby caution'd againſt harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Boſton, October 17, 1768.

(c) vid. page 288.

(a) For the Petitions & Look in the Index

(b) vid the Farmers Letters pa. 781. Vol. 1. & vid. the other page. 281.

|| George Grenville. ¶ Vide Pa. 274. † vid. pa. 274. ‡ vid. page 251. * vid. pa. 267. ** vid. & Charter pa. 1077. ‡‡ In particular about the Duch vid. pa. 1141.

281 Vide 2 leaves back Twice Paged

BOSTON, October 14.

LAST wednesday forenoon it was said the high sheriff of the county of Suffolk had orders to clear the province manufactory-house in the town of Boston, for a number of years superintended by mr. John Brown in behalf of a certain company; and lately on his own account. Mr. Brown being informed the order was to be put in execution that day, detained some persons to serve as evidences of the transactions.

About 2 o'clock the sheriff came attended by the Lieut. Governor, and approaching the hall windows out of which the people leaned to receive them, the sheriff said he was sent by the authority of the province to demand possession of that house, and to require mr. Brown to clear it forthwith for the reception of his Majesty's troops; and observed that he had brought his Honor along with him that his advice might have the more weight in moving mr. Brown to resign the house quietly. Mr. Brown questioned the sheriff with respect to his warrant, which he said was an order from the Governor, founded on a resolve of council, whereby the Governor was impowered to clear the house; said he had never had any lawful warning to leave the house, and did not look upon the power of the Governor and council sufficient to dispossess him; and finally, that he would not surrender his possession to any till required by the general court under whom he held, or was obliged thereto by the law of the province, or compelled by force. His Honor replied that mr. Brown was a tenant at the will of the province, that the Governor and council were the remaining authority of the province, which he looked upon sufficient to warrant the proceedings; observed that mr. Brown must be very ill advised to think of withstanding that authority, and wished him to consider better than to involve himself in punishments so disagreeable as must attend his refusal. Mr. Brown to this replied, that his counsel were of the ablest in the province, and he should adhere to their advice be the consequences what they would.—Mr. sheriff then left the windows and walked up the eastermost stairs, rap'd moderately at the door, and no body answering, soon returned, acquainting mr. Brown he had done enough for the whole in the steps taken with him. The sheriff on his return took out and read a paper to mr. Brown, containing as he said a transcript of a minute of council and instructions from the Governor to clear the factory forthwith. Mr. Brown first requested and afterwards demanded repeatedly a copy of his order, which he refus'd, and refer'd mr. Brown to the secretary's office, where after divers applications he was there first put off and finally denied.——Mr. Brown still retaining apprehension of violent measures, kept his doors and windows shut, and suffered none to come in without caution. This caused the men working in the cellar to keep one of the lower sashes moveable, to pass from the cellar to the yard.

Thursday in the forenoon the sheriff with Dr. S. Gardner were seen reconnoitering, and between 12 and 1 the sheriff ——— came from Gardner's gate to the east end of the factory, where was the window aforementioned, at which one of the weavers had just gone out—the young man seeing the sheriff approach the window turned hastily to prevent his entering. The sheriff attempted to put his fingers under the sash, and the young man to keep it down, till a square of glass being beat in and the weaver haled a little off by the much superiour strength and formidable appearance of the sheriff, whose drawn sword, menacing speech and actual violence surpris'd and overcame him in such a manner, that the sheriff returned to the sash, forced it up, and entered feet foremost with sword in hand. Mr. Brown then at some distance in the cellar hearing the scuffle and the glass break, hastened to the window, but a loom intervening, the sheriff had fully forced entry before mr. Brown could oppose him. A small scuffle happened between them, in which neither party received much harm. Two of the sheriff's deputies with his servant following, he sent one of the deputies to the Castle of the picquet with a written order to come with his guard to the factory immediately. On his arrival the sheriff ordered him to place two centinels at each door, two or more at the gate, and ten in the cellar, then read him a paper, giving him full possession of the yard, charging him to let any one come out of the house, but none go in. Finding the people gather fast about the gate, he issued orders for another company, the posting of which gave the compleat idea of a formal blockade.

Friday morning bread and water were denied, and no person allowed to speak to them for several hours. The sick were denied the visits of their physicians, and Dr. Church's apprentice in the afternoon had several pushes with a bayonet as he was attempting to convey them medicines.

Some gentlemen deploring the imminent ruin of their country, & fearing some ill consequences from the resentment of the people, who had been insulted by the guards, kept with them to moderate 'em, while others laid before the members of his Majesty's council the distress & danger they conceived the people subjected to by the unprecedented actions of the sheriff. The council assembled, and after some deliberations waited on his Excellency, and signified that their advice to clear the factory intended no more than to clear it by law. His Excellency said it appeared to him to impower him to clear it as he most conveniently cou'd: However, it seems the consequence of this meeting was a recall of the troops about 7 that evening, leaving only a small guard in the cellar, and one or two at the window.

It were to be wished——that the principal officers may for the future admonish all subalterns and private men to speak with respect to the laws of the country, as a contrary behaviour must inevitably introduce that anarchy and confusion it was pretended they were sent to suppress.

TAKEN up in Bolton Harbour, on the 16th inst. a Moses Boat. The Owner describing the same, and paying Charges, may have her again. Inquire of the Printers.

WANTED, to go into a small Family—A Woman that understands plain Cooking, and can turn her Hand to the inferior Business of a Family. If such an One can bring with her good Recommendations, she may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

William Jackson

Takes this Method to acquaint his Customers, and others, who it will please to favour him with their Custom, That he is just arrived, and has brought with him from LONDON, *and last fall Arrival received from* BRISTOL,

A Handsome and large Assortment of Hard Ware, and English Piece Goods, suitable to the present Season, which he is determined to sell upon as low Terms as at any Store in Town.

Joshua Gardner

And Company,

HAVE just receiv'd per the Friendship, Captain *Jenkins*, and the last Ships from LONDON,

A Fresh Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which they are determin'd to sell on the lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, at their Shop in Cornhill, near the Post-Office, Boston, among which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK and crimson sprig'd sattins,
Black, crimson and scarlet paleng ditto,
Black thick sattin,
Black, white, pink, and crimson figur'd modes,
Snail trimings, gimp and garland trimmings,
Black lace,
¼ yd, ½, ¾ & yd-wide black lutestrings & allamodes for ladies aprons,
Black taffities and persians,
Black, pink, blue & crimson sattin hatts & bonnets,
Chip hatts and bonnets,
½, ¾ and yd-wide Irish linens,
Garlix and dowlass,
Diaper, and Diaper table-cloths,
¼ and yd-wide cambricks,
¼ and yd-wide lawns,
Black and white plain and flower'd gauze,
Black and white catgut,
Fine flower'd lawns,
½, ¾ and yd-wide Manchester checks,
Blue and white, and red and white stript hollands
Dark stript ditto,
Blue and white and dark cotton gowns,
Crimson and white furniture checks,
Bed ticks,
Cotton velvets, velverets, velvet shapes,
Thickfets, fustians, and jeans,
Grezets, mossonets,
Yard-wide plain poplins,
Stript and sprig'd stuffs,
Plain, stript and figur'd cambleteens,
Double cambletts,
tammies, durants,
Callamancoes, shalloons,
grograms and crapes,
Black Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs,
Check, linen & spotted do.
Kenting & muslin ditto,
Black and other colour'd gauze ditto,
Black Barcelona cravats,
Mens yellow wash-leather gloves,
Womens colour'd leather gloves and mitts,
Womens plain & flower'd pompadore sattin gloves,
Black worsted gloves and mitts,
Black & colour'd silk mitts,
Mens, womens & childrens thread, cotton and worsted hose,
Black, crimson and cloth-colour'd breeches patterns
Childrens red morroco shoes
Womens Lynn-made ditto
Childrens pack-thread stays
Scarlet and other colour'd broad cloths,
German serges,
Plains, ratteens, beaver coatings, drapery and Colchester bays, blue and red shagg duffies,
Blankets,
Buckrams, scarf twist,
Knee-straps,
Basket and death-head buttons, horn & metal do.
Sewing silks,
Colour'd threads,
Stay cord and braid,
London quality bindings,
Shoe and coat bindings,
Silk Ferrets,
Silver and other ribbons,
Diaper and holland tapes,
Strip'd ditto,
Nonesoprittles,
Strip'd & letter'd garterings
Stay laces,
Scotch and nuns threads,
Pins, needles, thimbles,
Callicoes, stript damascus,
London wool cards,
Shot, steel, flints,
Copper and iron tea kettles
Cod and mackrel lines and hooks,
Shovels & tongs, andirons,
Knives and forks,
Penknives, razors, scissors, shears,
Brass ink-pots, leather do.
Buckles,
Horn and ivory combs,
Writing and bonnet paper,
Pounds beeds,
French Beeds,
Black and colour'd glass necklaces,
Pink, green and crimson worsted and crewels,
Ebony, bone & ivory-stick fans,
Neat leather mount ditto,
Ladies head flowers,
Cap Wires
Patches for the face,
Black silk wigg bags,
With sundry other Articles, all very low for Cash.

N.B. Choice French Indigo.

The French Language, instrumental Music and Dancing

taught after the best Methods, by *James Jean*, in that commodious and large Building opposite Dr. *Cooper*'s Meeting, by whom, also, Gentlemen and Ladies may privately be taught the Minuet.—

N. B. He has to Lett a very good and large Cellar belonging to the said House; he also makes and sells, neat Violin Screw *Bows*.

TO BE SOLD, one Half of a Dwelling-House and Land, scituate in Cole-Lane, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Joseph Barrell*, Also one Half of a large Brick Warehouse, in King-Street, with the Land adjoining, occupied by Messrs *Green* and *Boylstone*. The above House and Store to be Sold by private Sale, any Time before the second Tuesday in *November* next, and if not Sold by said Time, to be sold by Public Vendue to the highest Bidder—Inquire of Edes & Gill.

BROKER's STORE,
The Corner of *Kilby*-Street,
TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH,

CHOICE *Lisbon* Wine in Quarter Casks, Claret in Bottles by the Dozen, *West* India Rum, Loaf Sugar, Spices, *Scotch* Snuff, Split Peas, &c. &c.

ANY Person possessed of Jacob's Law Dictionary or any other Books belonging to the Subscriber, is desired to return the same. JAMES OTIS.

TO-MORROW,
At XI o'Clock Beforenoon,
Will be sold by Public Vendue, on Hancock's Wharff,
Two large second-hand Cables, one one of them very good.

TO BE SOLD,
By Rebeccah How,
At her Shop at the lower End of *Peter Chardon*, Esq's Lane, adjoining to Mr. *Thomas Jackson*'s Distill-House———viz.

All Sorts of Groceries, West-India and New-England Rum, Spirits, Wines—All Sorts of Spices, Indigo, best common and Poland Starch by the Pound, Dozen or Cask, or lesser Quantity, &c. &c. &c.

A Wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, would either go into a Family, or take a Child to suckle, if can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, would go into a Family, or suckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

SCHEME of FANEUIL-HALL LOTTERY.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
2	of	2000	are	4000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
2	of	100	are	200
20	of	50	are	500
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	8	are	160
590	of	6	are	3540

2150 Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is 9,000 Dollars.

A few Tickets may be had of Edes and Gill.

THE Drawing of the above Lottery, which had all the Tickets been disposed of, would have commenced last THURSDAY, is postponed to the 18th of November next: When the Managers design it shall commence at Faneuil-Hall; where all who are inclined may attend: Those who design to be Adventurers must apply immediately.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next,

BROad Cloths, Kerseys, Serges, Plains, Coatings, Shalloons, Camblets, Callicoes, Irish Linnens, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moses Deshon*,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

AN Easy Chair, Desk, Mohogany Tables & Leather Bottom Chairs almost new. Looking Glasses and other Furniture, European Goods, Silver Watches, &c.

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY) &c.
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By John Gerrish,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, (North-End)
A great Variety of Articles,——
Private ADVENTURES, &c.
The Sale to be continued To-Morrow *Evening*, &c.
THIS EVENING (*Monday*, &c.)
JOHN GERRISH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Elsbre from Rhode-Island. Simons from North-Carolina. Rich from Annapolis-Royal. Bartlett from Newfoundland. Oliver from St. Kitts. Whitten from Surranam. From Jar from Lisbon. Joulins from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Elsbre for Rhode-Island. Hall. Bling and Fisher for New-London. Joyce for Virginia. Payne, Freeman, Hogg, Snow and Marnan for North-Carolina. Chase for S. Carolina. Roberts for Antigua. Main for Surrinam. McLeod, Scott and Symmes for West-Indies. Mott for Nova Scotia. Symmes and Bowers for Jamaica. Coles, Dillon and Meyreck for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Eight Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*	
Monday, 23m. *after* 10	*Friday*, 30 m. *after* 8
Tuesday, 10m. *after* 11	*Saturday*, 29 m. *aft.* 3
Wednesday, 12 m. *aft.* 12	*Lord's-day*, 30 m. *aft.* 4
Thursday, 26 m. *aft.* 1	*Last Qr. 2 Day*, 3 *Aft.*

The Reader is desired to correct two Mistakes in the Piece in our last signed AN AMERICAN, *viz. in the 7th Line of 2d Paragraph, read* Goodness *instead of* Goodness. *Also in the 8th Line of 4th Paragraph read* Bright *instead of* Right.

4 By D.r Young & vid. their Advrs, pa. 288.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Crosby,

Lemmon Trader, at the Sign of the Basket of Lemmons, South-End.

CHOICE fresh *Lisbon* Lemmons, also a Parcel of Glass Ware by Retail, consisting of Tumblers, from half Pint to one Quart, with Covers; Quart Ground Decanters, the Word Madeira on them, Cut Salts, Cressets, Fluted Wine Glasses, ditto Wine and Water, Split Pears in Strong 3 Gallon Jugs, best Razors, Penknives, Tweezer Cases, Enamel'd Snuff Boxes, in Imitation of Birds and other Creatures, Turtle Shell and Horn Combs, Shaving Brushes, Machines, Black Balls, Black, White and Yellow Pomatum, from 8 Coppers to 2 Shillings per Roll.

N. B. ALSO, Pickel'd Limes, 3 Pint Stone Jugs, and the very Best of Shrub made of Sower Oranges, at *M. L. M.* per Bottle, and cheaper by the Quantity.

TO BE SOLD BY

Nathaniel Cudworth,

At his STORE in King-street, viz.

CHOICE old Jamaica Spirit by the Quarter Cask or smaller Quantity, West-India and New England Rum, Molasses, brown Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel or single Hundred, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, best French Indigo, Cotton Wool by the Bag or single Pound, Race and Ground Ginger.——Anchovys by the Keg or single Pound, with sundry other Articles, at the lowest Cash Price.

Boston, October 13, 1768.

B. Leigh's Intelligence-Office.

Entered to be Sold.

MEN and Women Negroes, Boys and 2 Girls; Horses and Chaise; Cake Soap by the Box; Pitch, Tar and Turpentine; Wines of several Sorts; new and second-hand Rigging; Cables and Anchors; several new and second-hand Vessels from 60 to 140 Tons; Drugs and Medicines, at Sterling Cost; genteel House Furniture; a Billiard Table; Indigo, Ginger, Cocoa; several Houses in Boston, and one at Cambridge suitable for a Gentleman's Seat.

Any Person that has got bad Negroes to sell at a low Price, provided they are found in Body, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to this Office.

All Persons who have any

Demands on the Estate of JEREMY COWDY, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts; and all who are indebted are desired to make speedy Payment to SARAH COWDY, Administratrix.

To be sold at the Store lately improved

by the Deceased, in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfields.

A large and general Assortment

of the most approved Books in Law, Physick, Divinity, Natural Philosophy, Mathematicks and History—School Books—Books of Entertainment—Account Books—Tansur's Melody—Williams's ditto.

Stationary of all Kinds—

Mathematical, Philosophical & Optical Instruments, as,

Large Microscopes	Tortoiseshell burning Glasses
Pocket ditto in Shagreen	Sand Glasses
Small ditto (Cases	A Brass Speaking Trumpet
Telescopes	Visual Glasses or Spectacles
Ditto reflecting	of a new Construction in
Prospect Glasses Mahogany	Temple Frames
Ditto painted	Nose ditto
Scioptric Balls	Prospect Pieces
Mounted Globes	Large Prints
Pocket ditto	Pictures
Diagonal Glasses with or without Prints	Books for Drawing
Thermometers	London Magazines to July 1768. 8d.
Theodolites with Stands fitted in the best Manner	Gentleman's ditto 8d.
Sliding Gunters of a new Invention with Brass Sliders, with Books of Directions for its Use	Universal Museum
	Monthly Review
	Critical ditto
Dividers—Sectors—	History of Massachusetts-Bay, by the Lt. Governor
Semi Instruments with Brass Joints	Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White's Three Letters.
Ditto with Steel Joints	
Candle Screens	

N. B. Subscribers for the Dissenting Gentleman's Answer, &c. are desired immediately to send for their Books. As also those who have Magazines and Reviews. The Magazines to be for 8d. each, and the Reviews 1s. 4d. which is the same Price they are sold at in LONDON.

LIKEWISE,

An Assortment of Glass and China,

among which are a compleat Sett blue and white China for a Tea Table; and one burnt China Stand for Desert.

ALSO,

A Quantity of *English* GOODS.

The above to be sold at the lowest Rates for Cash.

WE the Subscribers appointed Commissioners to examine the Claims of the Estate of *Morgan Mc Carty*, late of *Bristol*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Gentleman, deceased, by the Judge of Probate for said County, hereby Give Public Notice, That we purpose to attend that Business at the Dwelling House of *William Sprout*, Innholder, in *Bristol*, aforesaid, on the last Wednesday of this instant, and on the last Wednesday of each Month for one Year next ensuing, from two to four o'Clock in the Afternoon on each of said Days. Given under our Hands this 24th Day of *June*, A. D. 1768.

ALEXANDER NICHELS,
SAMUEL ROYD.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers are appointed Commissioners on the insolvent Estate of Capt. Hezekiah Lord, late of *Preston*, deceased, by the honorable Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich.—THESE are to notify the several Creditors to said insolvent Estate, That we shall attend to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to said Estate, at the Dwelling-House of Widow Jerusha Lord, Innholder, in said Preston, in the Afternoon of the first Mondays in the following Months of November, December and January.

Preston, September the 30th, 1768.

Stephen Keys,
Daniel Morgan, } *Commissioners.*
Ephraim Herrick,

STRAY'D away from Boston Common, on Friday the 7th Instant, a small Red Cow, with a short Tail, about 4 Years old, thin of Flesh. Whoever will return her to the Owner in Boston, shall be well rewarded for taking of her up. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely hearty Negro Man, about 21 Years of Age, that understands tending Horses, and waiting on Gentlemen.——Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO be Sold on board the Ship Meyler, Captain Edward Tyler, from Bristol, the best of Table Salt, also common Bristol Salt, and the best of Smiths Coals.—Enquire at *John Rowe's* Warehouse, who has to sell, Cheshire Cheese, Lisbon Salt, all Sorts of Nails & Glass, Hemp and Duck, a few Casks of Oporto Wine, and the very best Sterling Madeira—with a general Assortment of English Goods. October 17, 1768.

Daniel Parker, *Goldsmith*,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has just Imported from LONDON, a General Assortment of Articles in the Goldsmith's, Jeweller's and Watchmaker's Way, which he will sell cheap for Cash, at his Shop in Union-Street, opposite to Mr. *Caleb Blanchard*, in said Union-Street, BOSTON

JUST IMPORTED BY

FRANCIS GREEN,

And to be Sold very low at his Store in King-street;

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linnens,
Shalloons,	Callicoes,
Tammies,	German Serges,
Callimancoes,	Manchester Checks,
Durants,	Buckrams,
Dowlasses,	Metal Buttons,
Worsted Breeches Patterns,	Mohair ditto,
Men & Womens Worsted and cotton Stockings	Pins,
	Linnen Handkerchiefs
Furniture Check,	Paper and Quills.

ALSO, Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburgs, Oznabrigs, Powder, and many other Articles, very cheap.

John Gore, jun'r.

Opposite LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON

Has Imported in Capt. DEVERSON;

A genteel Assortment of Goods,

suitable for the Season.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Coleman

At his Brew-House the sign of the Green Dragon and Free-Masons Arms, near the Mill-Bridge, *Boston*.

Strong and Small Malt Beer and Spruce, by the Barrel, half Barrel, Ten Gallons or Six, at the lowest Prices.——Said *Coleman* makes use of the best ingredients that can be procured, to Brew as good Beer of both Kinds as the Country affords, therefore hopes to meet with such Encouragement, as will enable him to give Satisfaction to such Gentlemen, Masters of Vessels, House-keepers, &c. as please to favour him with their Custom.

By leaving a Line mentioning the Kind, Quantity and where to be delivered, at the sign of General Wolfe, the North-Side of Faneuil-Hall, will be conveyed with the greatest Care and Speed.

John Taylor,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge,

HAS just Imported from LONDON, an Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he sells, cheap for Cash.

Mathematical Instruments.

William Williams

Mathematical Instrument-Maker;

HAS to sell at his Shop three Doors East of the Sign of Admiral *Vernon* in King-Street, BOSTON.

HANGING and Standing Compasses—Hadley's and Davis's Quadrants—Gauging and Surveying Instruments—Cases of Instruments—Large and small Spy Glasses—Plotting Scales and Protractors—Gunter Scales and Dividers—Large round, half round, three-square and flat Files—Quarter Waggoners—Atkinson's Epitome—Willson's ditto—Pattoon's Navigation—Seaman's Assistants—Callenders—Mariner's Compasses rectified—Young Man's Companion—Journal Books—Sand Glasses from 2 Hours to 4 Minute—Brass Pocket Compasses, Compass Seals, Box Rules, Slates and Pencils, Watch Keys, Penknives, Jacknives, &c. &c.

He makes and Repairs all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments. Those who will favour him with their Custom may depend upon being well used, and have their Work done with Fidelity and Dispatch.

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring,

A collection of an Hundred of the best Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees—of Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Lime Trees, English Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Bushes—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts—Aspatagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks—Also, Garlick—Shalots—and Horse Radish at 4*s.* Old Tenor a Pound.—All Sorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds saved here most suitable for the *West-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c.—By *William Davidson*, Gardiner, at Seven-Star Lane, *Boston*.

For LONDON,

The SHIP PRATT, JONATHAN FREEMAN, Master, Will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight and Passage apply to said Master at his House in Hanover-Street, or on board said Ship at *Hancock's* Wharff.

Stole out of a Shop in this Town,

on the 3d Instant, *A Piece of half-yard black flower'd Sattin*, containing 32 Yards. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that they may be brought to Justice, and proceeded with according to Law, by applying to the Printer, they shall be handsomely rewarded—The Person suspected is advertised to return it, and no Questions shall be asked.

N. B. If offered for Sale, its desired it may be stopped.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Friend Dole, *late of* Boston, *Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Ann Dole, *sole Executrix to said Estate, in order that the same may be speedily adjusted.* Boston, October 6, 1768.

TO BE LET,

TWO Lofts of 80 Feet long each, suitable for Sail-maker's or Rigger's, with the Lofts over and several Stores under the same, lately improv'd by Mr. *Samuel Barret*, situate near Fish-Street, to be Let together or separately——For further Particulars, enquire of *John Pulling*. October 6, 1768.

THE Honorable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs having some Time since appointed Mr. *Samuel Procter* an Officer of the Customs to reside at *Nantucket*, in the Port of *Boston*, for the Ease and Convenience of the Inhabitants of the said Island, who otherwise are obliged by Law to Enter and Clear at *Boston*; and it being represented to the Commissioners that a Combination has been set on Foot there to deter all Persons from accommodating Mr. *Procter* with an Office, whereby he has been obliged to quit the Island;

THIS is therefore to give Notice, That the Commissioners have issued Orders to their Officers in the several Ports of *America*, to make Seizure of all Vessels and their Cargoes that shall arrive from the said Island of *Nantucket* without proper Documents from this Port signed by us, and to prosecute the same to Condemnation according to Law.

Custom House, Boston, Oct. 8, 1768. } JOS. HARRISON, *Collector.* ROB. HALLOWELL, *Dep. Comptrol.*

For LONDON,

The Ship London-Packet, ROBERT CALEF, Commander Now lying at the Long-Wharf, Will sail in all this Month, having half her Cargo on board.—For Freight or Passage, apply to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King-Street, or the Master on board.

N. B. Cash will be given at said Store for good POT-ASH. *Boston, 10th October, 1768.*

COALS fit for Grates, to be Sold cheap for Cash by JONATHAN SNELLING, on Treat's Wharf.

TO be Sold this Fall or next Spring, a large Collection of the best Sorts of young grafted and innoculated English Fruit Trees, such as Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarins, Apricots—Any Gentleman that may want the same, may depend that they will be as good Fruit as advertis'd, and may have their Choice among Three Hundred, which is now ready for Sale.—Also Goosberry and Current Bushes, dry'd Sweet Herbs and Garden Seeds sewed here, more fit for the West-Indies than any imported, and warranted good, at the very lowest Price for Cash, by JOSEPH DAWSON, Gardener in Cambridge Street, in New-Boston, at the Cold-Bath.

A Very healthy likely Negro Boy, to be Sold, about 15 Years of Age, well qualified to tend in a Family, or on a private Gentleman, being a good Barber, and understands dressing Hair extremely well, and plays on the French Horn. He has been in this Country only three Weeks, and the Reason of his being sold is in order to settle his deceased Master's Estate. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

MONDAY, *October* 24. 1768. [NUMB. 1726.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick,

The CENTINEL, No. XIX.

IN clearing up difficulties and in adjuſting differences that incur, in any ſociety, it is the ſureſt way to look back to the original principles on which the founders proceeded; to examine how they and their immediate ſucceſſors underſtood, and how they acted upon theſe inſtitutes. This has been acknowledged to be a regular procedure in civil policy, and in expounding human laws: It ſeems ſtill more proper in revealed Religion, whoſe author is infallible. If the profeſſors of chriſtianity had made this their rule, and had oftner recurred to the words of their Lord, and to the writings and practice of his apoſtles: If they had always made the Bible their directory in faith and diſcipline; and determined to call no man on earth maſter, abundance of miſguided zeal, angry contention and cruel perſecution might have been avoided; much corruption in doctrine and diſcipline prevented; and the primitive ſimplicity of the goſpel maintained.

Moſt denominations of Chriſtians are indeed ready enough to appeal to ſcripture, and to be determined by it, whenever they think it favors their peculiarities. Nay they will torture it by forced conſtructions to ſpeak favourably of their diſtinguiſhing tenets, even where it would ſeem to expreſs a contrary meaning. But the human inventions and corruptions of ſome churches are ſo plainly againſt ſcripture or unwarranted by it, that this method of defence will not always anſwer. Recourſe is then had to tradition, pretended apoſtolic uſage, the ſuppoſed right of the church to decree rites and ceremonies, and to inſtitute new modes of diſcipline, (if not to add new articles of faith) for the ſupport of theſe innovations: A method by which almoſt any abſurdity, error or uſurpation might be vindicated, and the chriſtian faith intirely thruſt aſide, to make room for the weak or wicked devices of men.

In the matter I have now in view, Dr. Chandler appeals indeed to ſcripture; tho' many will think, without good ground. However he cannot be charged with wire-drawing its meaning, as he adduces no particular proofs of what he nevertheleſs roundly aſſerts. The paſſage of his memorable *Appeal* to which I refer is this; "If we carefully examine the writings of the apoſtles, theſe things will evidently appear, that our bleſſed Saviour before his aſcenſion committed the government of the church *entirely* to *them*;—That this government was exerciſed by *them*;—That they conveyed this power to others, to be communicated ſucceſſively to others to the lateſt poſterity;—Particularly that theſe their ſucceſſors, were an order diſtinct from, and ſuperior to theſe now called Preſbyters; and that none who were not of this order, had the powers of ordination and government committed to them." But altho' he does not ſtay to offer proof, yet he mentioned for inſtances, *James* as dioceſan of *Jeruſalem*, *Timothy* of *Epheſus*, *Titus* of *Crete*; and the Angels of the ſeven churches of *Aſia*.

It would have been ſatisfactory to many of his readers, if the Dr. had pointed out the paſſages in the New Teſtament, which ſo clearly prove, that the great head of the church has committed the government of it *entirely* to dioceſan Biſhops, as ſucceſſors of the apoſtles; becauſe ſo important a claim ought to be ſubſtantially ſupported. To inſtruct mankind in the doctrines of the goſpel, we indeed find a charge given, accompanied with a promiſe of power from on high to aſſiſt them in doing it. But even ſuppoſing this commiſſion and promiſe indeed to the twelve, what do they make for the *ſole* authority of modern prelates. The Apoſtles were an extraordinary ſett of men; they had no ſucceſſors circumſtanced as they were; nor after the choice of *Matthias* in the room of *Judas*; and the divine appointment of *St. Paul*, do we read of any new elections. As they were to be choſen witneſſes of the Reſurrection of Chriſt, it was not poſſible they could long continue a diſtinct order: Their character and name accordingly died with the generation in which they lived.

In ordinary matters, the Apoſtles, however, exerciſed no ſuch *ſole* juriſdiction. They preached and delivered the chriſtian doctrines as of divine authority, and they proved their miſſion by works of an extraordinary nature; ſuch as the death of *Ananias and Saphira*, the blindneſs of *Elymas*, and the like. But in thoſe matters in which only their conduct can be exemplary, they did every thing with the common voice of the church. Thus were the deacons choſen. In this manner did they proceed in giving judgment upon the controverſy at *Antioch* referred to the church at Jeruſalem, concerning the obligation of the Moſaic law over the Gentile Converts to Chriſtianity. St. *Paul* upbraiding the Corinthians for remiſſneſs of diſcipline in a caſe of inceſt, tells them "*that when they were gathered together*," they ought, "with the power of Chriſt," to excommunicate the guilty perſon. And in his 2d Epiſtle ſpeaking of the ſame affair, he ſays "ſufficient to the man was the puniſhment, or cenſure, *which was inflicted by many*." What became of the *ſole* authority of the biſhops in theſe caſes? How came the "multitude," ‖ the "whole church," † the "many" to meddle with the apoſtolic or epiſcopal rights. Nay, how durſt any teachers at *Antioch* to diſſent from, and diſpute with Paul and Barnabas, one, if not both of them, of the ſuperior order, to whom the government of the church, according to Dr. C. had been *entirely* committed? And whatever blame they incurred for error in doctrine, how happened it, that they eſcaped without cenſure for want of due ſubmiſſion to an Apoſtle? The great Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, who ſpeaks the general ſenſe of the Doctor's church from the reformation till his time, differs widely from him. His words are remarkable; I ſhall give them at large. He ſays, "on reading the ſcriptures, I never could find, but that God had left the like liberty to church government as to civil government; to be varied according to time, place and accidents; which nevertheleſs his high and divine Providence orders and diſpoſes. For all civil governments are reſtrained from God to the general grounds of juſtice and manners; but their policies and forms are left free, ſo that Monarchies, Senates, and popular ſtates are lawful, and where they are planted ought to remain inviolate. So in the church, the ſubſtance of the doctrines is immutable; but for rules and ceremonies, particular hierarchies, policies and diſciplines of churches, they are left at large. It is proper therefore to return to the ancient degrees of unity in the church of God, which were one Faith, one Baptiſm; not one Hierarchy, one Diſcipline." This penetrating genius was ſo far from ſupporting the hierarchy of the church of England, (of which he was a zealous defender) even from primitive practice, that he ſubjoins, "the times of perſecution were excellent times for doctrine and manners; *but are improper & unſuitable examples of external government*."

That the apoſtles conveyed this *ſole* power, which Dr. C. aſcribes to them, to others, to be handed down in ſucceſſion, is equally deſtitute of proof. If they aſſumed no ſuch power themſelves; if in the ordinary affairs of the church, they and the evangeliſts and elders, mentioned in ſcripture, exerciſed none, how could they convey it over to ſucceſſors.* The Paſtors and miniſters of the church, called by the people and ſolemnly ſet apart by the apoſtles and evangeliſts, had the power of preaching the goſpel, and ſays a great writer, "there is an empire in preaching:" † But the ſupreme direction of the affairs of the churches, as aſſumed by modern prelates, was exerciſed by none. The people, jointly with their elders judged, even in excommunication. This paſſage of the Dr's implies the neceſſity of an uninterrupted ſucceſſion which he had juſt before aſſerted very explicitly; notwithſtanding the abſurdity of ſuch a notion, and the many inconveniencies attending it, have been often expoſed. Mr. *Locke*'s argument againſt it is invincible. If, ſays he, a ſociety enjoys the benefit of the preſence of *Chriſt*, according to his promiſe, that "where *two or three* are gathered together in his name, he will be in the midſt of them," they want neither biſhops by unbroken ſucceſſion, nor any thing elſe neceſſary to the Salvation of Souls. ¶ Is the chriſtian miniſtry ſo eſſential to the being of a church, that it could not exiſt without it? By no means, ſay very able Divines. Archbiſhop *Cranmer* has this queſtion put to him; whether if all biſhops and prieſts were dead it would be lawful to appoint others to preach the word, and adminiſter the ſacraments? His anſwer to this and another queſtion of like nature is this, "it is not againſt God's law, but on the contrary they ought indeed ſo to do." ‖ The truth is, the churches of Chriſt, as all other ſocieties, have the principle of all power and privileges reſiding in the body, not in the officers: And are competent to all neceſſary points. As in civil government, where a failure of the Royal Family, or other defect in the adminiſtration is made good by the inherent power of the community; ſo in eccleſiaſtical, the church may interpoſe and ſupply every deficiency. All pretenſions then of the officers of the ſtate or church to indefeaſible hereditary right, are only derived from ambition and uſurpation, and can ſerve only to ſet them above controul. If the claim of a divine right in Kings "to govern wrong" be inconſiſtent with civil liberty and public happineſs; the opinion that all authority and privilege in the church, reſides in the clergy, and is to be conveyed thro' an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of biſhops as ſucceſſors of the apoſtles, is deſtructive of chriſtian liberty, and ſets the bleſſings of the goſpel on a moſt precarious footing.

That biſhop and preſbyter are the ſame in ſcripture, has been ſhewn in a former paper; and further, that many great men of the church of England have thought ſo. The inſtances of dioceſan Epiſcopacy given by Dr. C. have no countenance from the New Teſtament; for the notes ſubjoined to the epiſtles to *Timothy* and *Titus*, in the opinion of the learned, were added 500 years after theſe epiſtles were written. *Titus* was left behind at *Crete* to ordain elders or biſhops (as they are alſo called) in *every* city, which would rather prove that he was an Archbiſhop. But it is evident *Timothy* and *Titus* were evangeliſts, employed in ſpreading the glad tidings of Salvation to infidel nations; conſequently they had no ſettled charge. The primacy of *Peter* at *Rome*, and the prelacy of *James* at *Jeruſalem* ſeem much of equal ſolidity; and reſt equally on tradition. The Angels of the ſeven churches in the prophetical language of the *Revelations*, are evidently put for the churches themſelves. But the prelatical cauſe labours much, when recourſe is had to ſuch precarious and ſlender proofs; which would not be offered, if better could be had.——

‖ *Acts* vi. 15 † *Ibid.* xv. 22.

* *St. Paul, who was an inſpired writer, ingiving his judgment in matters to which his divine direction did not reach, could ſay,* "*I ſpeak this by permiſſion, and not of commandment.*" 1 Epiſ. Cor. vii. 6.

† *Dr. Jer. Taylor.*

¶ *See Biſhop* Stillingfleet's *Iren. Cap.* viii.

Letter 1ſt on Toleration.

SAVANNA, (in Georgia,) Aug. 3.

A Spaniſh Guarda Coaſta of 16 Guns, belonging to Cuba, which has been miſſing from thence about five months, was brought off by the Captain and Crew who are turned Pirates, and have taken many Veſſels. The Capt. had engaged one Capt. Knox, to accompany and procure him an Engliſh Regiſter and papers, with which he talked of proceeding to Philadelphia.

Princetown, N. Jerſey, Sept. 28. Being the Anniverſary Commencement of the College of New Jerſey, after the uſual Proceſſion, the Exerciſes of the Day were opened by the Preſident, the Rev. Dr. Witherſpoon, with a learned and elegant Latin Oration, on the Connection and mutual Influence of Learning and Piety. After which Mr. Edwards, pronounced a ſpirited Salutatory Oration in Latin, on Civil Liberty. The following Theſes were then defended to general Acceptance.

Quicunque verè pii ſunt, præ omnibus aliis ideirco in honore habere debemus.

It is the Intereſt of any Nation, to have the Trade of it's new Countries, as free from Embarraſſments as poſſible.

The Exerciſes in the Morning were concluded by Mr. Blackwell, with a judicious Harrangue on Genius.

In the Afternoon the following Theſes were defended:

Nequid ipſa non obſtante, eos, qui nobis in republica præpoſiti ſunt, vel qui aliquod civile Munus exequuntur, venerari debemus.

It is lawful for every Man, and in many caſes his indiſpenſable Duty, to hazard his Life in defence of his Civil Liberty.

Next to theſe Mr. Davies, a Candidate for the Maſter's Degree, pronounced an animated Latin Oration on Liberty.

To this ſucceeded a very Emphatical Exhibition on true Greatneſs, by Mr. Rush.

The Revd John Blair, Profeſſor of Divinity, then delivered a judicious Diſcourſe on the Importance of that Office in an Inſtitution of Learning.

#See Page 271 & Chandler.

LONDON, August 13.

WE hear that the C—— have been lately greatly divided on the measures proper to be pursued with respect to A——a, but that at present they are all agreed in opinion, excepting Lord C——m, and it is further said, that an order is actually signed for two Regiments to embark; but from the smallness of this number, & the many resolute spirits on the other side, it is hoped that no great violence is intended to be used.

* Amherst. The resignation of a certain patriotic General, is greatly regretted by the military, especially those who had the happiness of serving under his command in North America, where, by his obliging, affable, and generous behavior, gained the love and esteem of all orders of the community in general, as well as the hearts of the soldiery, to whom he was in the strictest sense, their common Father.

* ditto 'Tis said that the reason why a certain general officer has been deprived of his government in North-America is, that he did not choose to go over to reside there.

While some of our political writers insist, that the original migrators to America went thither to *preserve* their liberty, while others staid at home to *fight* for it;—the more rational conclude, that each party acted as they thought most conducive to their—*own advantage*.

Aug. 13. The following paragraphs contain some particulars which the summary of the trial, printed in our last, does not:

The grand jury sat at Guildford last monday morning between nine and ten, on the bill for the murder of young Allen. They examined nineteen witnesses, among whom were Mr. Wilkes and the Rev. Mr. Horne. At half after ten at night they returned *a true bill* against Maclane, one of the soldiers, and *no true bill* against the officer & the other soldier. The Petty Jury were sworn about seven on tuesday morning, and the Judge summed up the evidence at five in the evening. Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Horne, Mr. Darbyshire, and one or two other witnesses, were not examined by the Petty Jury.

Mr. Wilkes was attended in the coach to Guildford by the Marshal, and two Tipstaffs. A post-chaise followed close, containing a Marshalsea court Attorney, one Taylor, the justice Capell, the Riot-Act, and a bottle of Brandy.

As soon as Mr. Wilkes was sworn to give evidence before the Grand Jury, Baron Smythe said, *Marshal, take him away*:—Mr. Wilkes bowed, and retired.

George Onslow, Esq; the late worthy Speaker's son, was the Foreman of the Grand Jury. It is said they were divided in opinion, and that the numbers were thirteen to nine.

Mr. Wilkes, at Guildford, was put into a close dirty room at the Red Lion, swarming with vermin, altho' there were good apartments in the same house, and afterwards lodged, by the Marshal's order, at a cobler's, though several of the inhabitants at Guildford offered him very handsome lodgings. Most of the inhabitants came to visit him, and a gardener brought him a magnificent present of pine-apples, grapes, melons, plums, and all other fruit in season. He returned thro' Cobham and Kingston, and the general shouts of *Wilkes & Liberty*, and came to the King's-bench about ten on tuesday night.

The writer of the summary of Maclane's trial has published a second edition with the following addition.

"In the course of the late narrative, which I have given of this trial, I am sensible that the reader will frequently exclaim, 'Why was not MacCloughlan apprehended, if he really made such a declaration to his officer, relative to his shooting Mr. Allen, as Mr. Gillam has positively sworn to.' To this exclamation I cannot give any satisfactory answer; tho' it might be urged, that the confusion occasioned by the rioters, were too great to admit so strict, so minute an administration of justice as might be wished, but whatever impropriety there might be in neglecting to take up MacCloughlan, the moment he acknowledged himself instrumental in the death of a young man generally, and I believe, justly regretted, still that can be considered as no argument for the condemnation of the prisoner. It does not follow, because even a murderer, makes his escape, that an innocent man should be punished, nor could any inattention in others be attributed as a crime to Maclane.

The only question under the consideration of the jury, as I have repeatedly observed, was the share which Maclane had in the unhappy fate of the deceased, and as it appeared satisfactorily to the whole court that he was innocent of the crime laid to his charge, those people, who wish for his conviction, should be the more careful, lest their abhorrence of murder should lead them to be murderers themselves. If MacCloughlan is ever bro't to a trial, & it should be proved that he shot a defenceless youth with a wanton barbarity, whom he could have easily secured; every human mind will rejoice to see him fall before the sword of justice, and we shall forget in the villain, all compassion for the man; but let us not confound the guiltless with the guilty; nor, because unoffending blood has, on this melancholy occasion, been shed through a mistaken principle of tenderness, endeavour again to shed unoffending blood. Those who saw Mr. Allen (the father) in court during the time of the trial, and beheld the effort which he made to conceal his tears, while the wounds of which his son died were describing, must have been marble indeed if they could refuse to sympathize in his distress; but pity is not to drown the voice of reason, nor is the force of conviction to be stifled by the feelings of humanity.

Aug. 16. We are credibly informed that his Danish Majesty bears the expences of his own table during his continuance in England, which consists of three courses, fifteen in each course, which makes up the remarkable Number 45.

Sunday last the Elders of one of the Danish Churches waited upon their Sovereign in the evening, and were most graciously received with a gift for the relief of the poor brotherhood of 500 guineas by his chief Secretary, with orders to see him again on or before the first Sunday of next month.

A plan is said to be on the carpet to import starch made of Indian corn from the American colonies, which will be a great saving in the article of English wheat.

The talk of appointments of Bishops in our colonies is again revived, and it is expected an attempt will be made next session of parliament, for leave to bring in a bill for ascertaining the same, & for providing a proper fund for their maintenance; until fundry lands which will be granted in the nature of glebe, be so far cultivated as to enable them to live as becomes their sacred character, without the imposition of tythes, or plaguing the people with ecclesiastical courts; which, it is thought will meet with no opposition from the colonies.

We are arrived at that point (says a political writer) when new taxes either produce nothing, or defeat the old ones, and when new duties only operate as a prohibition: yet these are the times when every ignorant boy thinks himself fit to be a minister. Instead of attending to objects of national importance our worthy governors are contented to divide their time between private pleasures and ministerial intrigues. When bad news arrives, instead of uniting to consider of a remedy, their time is spent in accusing and reviling one another. Thus the debate concludes in some half-begotten measure, which is left to execute itself. Away they go: one retires to his country-house; another is engaged at a horse-race; a third has an appointment with a prostitute; and as to their country they leave her, like a cast-off mistress, to perish under the diseases they have given her.

Philadelphia, Octo. 3.

Capt. Davis from Cork, informs, that the two regiments for Boston, were to sail from thence the 2d of September, under convoy of the Hussar.—— That on the 24th ult. in lat 34. long 64. he met with the wreck of a single deck brig, America built, loaded with lumber, had no head, and was full of water, and had nothing standing but her bowsprit. —A few days before they fell in with the wreck of a sloop, with a hagboat stern, was painted black and yellow, and steered with a wheel —And on the 26th they also fell in with another sloop, Captain Wheelwright, from Piscataqua for the Grenades, 41 days out; who three weeks before, met with a terrible gale of wind, in which he carried away his mast, boom and bowsprit, and had all his lumber, boat, anchors, and every thing washed off his deck, together with his mate and all the hands, three in number, two of whom luckily got on board again, but the mate, and the other, were drowned. Capt. Davis took Capt. Wheelwright, and the two hands, on board his vessell, and has brought them in with him, there being no possibility of carrying the sloop into any port, for want of spars.

On the 7th inst. in lat. 37. long. 72. Capt. Homer in the schooner Neptune, was spoke with, bound from Boston to Carolina, 5 days out, and all well.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction at New-York, *Oct.* 10 1768.

"Letters have been received in town from New-Hampshire, Boston, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, which advise, that the inhabitants are filled with rage and indignation at the villainous proceedings of the B——h M——y, to oppress his Majesty's loyal subjects on this continent, and bring them into base and mean compliances; and that they are determined, in general, to assist one another, when it shall become necessary, in defence of their just rights and privileges, at all events; and hope the southern colonies will have more virtue and spirit than to be tame spectators of the ruin of their country. I assure you the inhabitants of this city highly approve of the conduct of the brave New Englandmen, and seem resolved to risk their lives and fortunes in the common cause, if the infatuation of an abandoned M——y or a wicked G——t, shall reduce them to that necessity."

On tuesday afternoon, a girl, about 13 years of age, being at a neighbour's house on Society-Hill, where there was a loaded gun in the corner of the room, near the window, which was open, a sudden blast of wind drove the shutters to, threw down the gun, which went off, when she received the whole load in her breast & neck, and immediately expired. [*A melancholy instance this, of the great danger there is of keeping guns loaded in houses.*]

HARTFORD, Octo. 17.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Place, dated Aug. 2d, 1768.

—"As for News, we have but little—the Disturbance at Boston with the Officers of the Customs, was for some time, misrepresented, and made a great Noise; and it was generally believed that a Fleet and an Army would have been sent to America.—But it now appears that the Ministry are resolved to pursue lenitive and conciliating measures relative to the Colonies.—The cause between the Mohegan Indians, and the Colony of Connecticut, has for some time been at a stand; but the Lords of the Treasury, a few days since, took it under their own protection, and ordered their Solicitor to bring it to a hearing as soon as possible, at the expence of the Crown.

Gen. Lyman, is still here, waiting for Sir William Johnson, to settle the Line with the Indians, and purchase the Land for a new Colony on the Ohio, of which he tells me he has a certain Promise of being appointed Governor."——

Last tuesday as two children of Mr. Thomas Root of Rutland, one of which was about 4, the other 2 years old, were playing by their father's barn, the youngest of them, went in at one of the small doors which was open, and the wind (as is supposed) shut the door, and prevented the child's getting out again, when the other let fall a coal of fire into some straw that lay near the barn, which immediately enkindled to a flame, and communicated itself to the barn, which was soon burnt to the ground, together with the body of the child which could not be found.

The night following, the dwelling-house of one —— Rose of Bedford, by some accident took fire, which was not discovered till it was all in a blaze.—Mr. Rose, who was about 70 years of age, was not able to make his escape out of the house, before it fell in upon him, by which means he unhappily perished in the flames.

BOSTON, October 24. 1768.

On Wednesday the 12th inst. was ordained at the Rev'd Mr. Gay's Meeting-House in Hingham, the Rev'd Mr. Caleb Gannett, to the Work of the Ministry, and Pastoral Care of a Society of Protestant Christians in the Town of Cumberland and Province of Nova Scotia: The Rev'd Mr. Brown of Hingham began with Prayer; the Rev'd Mr. Gay preached from the 16th Chap. of Acts 9th & 10th Verses: the Rev'd Mr. Smith of Weymouth prayed before the Charge: the Rev'd Mr. Rand of Kingston gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Baldwin of Hanover prayed; and the Rev. Mr. Shute gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.—There was a very large Assembly of People of Character from the neighbouring Towns, and the whole was carried on with the greatest Solemnity.

We hear from Hingham, a Town situate on the Sea-Shore to the Southward, and whose Trade is considerable with this Metropolis, that the Traders from thence have come into Resolutions to purchase no Bohea Tea, and that the Inhabitants thereof are also determined not to make Use of any in their Families.

We hear from Taunton, that on Friday se'nnight died there Mr. *Joseph Tisdale*, for Two or Three Years last past a Representative in the General Court for that Place.

By a Vessel from Halifax, we hear that the Indians have lately killed several People in the Settlements at the Back of Louisbourg.

An Express arrived last Saturday Evening from New-York, with Dispatches for General *Gage*, brought there by the August Packet from *Falmouth*, which arrived after the Post came from thence.

We hear from Worcester, that on Thursday last a Negro Fellow named *Arthur*, was executed there pursuant to his Sentence, for a Rape committed on the Body of one Deborah Metcalfe, as formerly mentioned.

Tuesday last sailed from hence, his Majesty's Ship Launceston of 40 Guns, the Martin Sloop, of 14 Guns, and the St. Lawrence armed Schooner, for Halifax.

And this Morning the Romney of 50 Guns, sail'd for the same Place, it is said, to bring up Com. Hood.

Remains in this Harbour, His Majesty's Ship Mermaid, Glasgow, Beaver, Bonetta, Senegal, and Hope Schooner.

Mr. Printer, *vide pa. 298. (a)*

ON reading your Paper of the 10th Instant, I found an account given of the dangerous operation I have lately pass'd thro', and of the Names of the Gentlemen I employed on that occasion; but upon seeing yours of the 17th, I was greatly surprized to find another account of a quite different kind; therefore in justice to the character of Dr. Jepson and Dr. Roberts, I am obliged to declare the former account to be true, and the latter entirely false. (b) I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

Bridgewater, Oct. 21. 1768. JOSIAH SNELL.

* Council & America + Chatham ‖ British Ministry ‖ Ministry = Govern.r Barnard.
Hancocks Sheriff pa. 141. (a) page 273. (b) vid. pa. 281.
vid. page 180. — vid. Riot at

LAST Wednesday forenoon it was said the high Sheriff of the county of Suffolk had orders to clear the Province Manufactory-House in the town of Boston, for a number of years superintended by Mr. John Brown in behalf of a certain company, and lately on his own account. Mr. Brown being informed the order was to be put in execution that day, detained some persons to serve as evidences of the transactions. About two o'clock the Sheriff came, attended by the Lieut. Governor, and approaching the Hall window, out of which the people learned to receive them, the Sheriff said he was sent by the authority of the province to demand possession of that house and to require Mr. Brown to clear it forthwith, for the reception of his Majesty's troops; and observed that he had brought his Honor along with him that his advice might have the more weight in moving Mr. Brown to resign the house quietly. Mr. Brown questioned the Sheriff with respect to his warrant, which he said was an order from the Governor, founded on a resolve of Council, whereby the Governor was impowered to clear the House. Mr. Brown said he never had any lawful warning to leave the house, and did not look upon the power of the Governor and Council sufficient to dispossess him, and finally told him that he would not surrender his possession to any till required by the General Court, under whom he held, or was obliged thereto by the law of the province, or compelled by force. His Honor replied that Mr. Brown was a tenant at will of the province, that the Governor and Council were the remaining authority of the province, which he looked upon sufficient to warrant the proceedings; observed that Mr. Brown must be very ill advised to think of withstanding that authority, and wished him to consider better than to involve himself in consequences so disagreeable as must attend his refusal. Mr. Brown to this returned, that his council were of the ablest in the province, and he shou'd adhere to their advice be the consequences what they would. The Sheriff then left the windows & walked up the easternmost stairs, rap'd moderately at the door, and no body answering, soon returned, acquainting Mr. Brown he had done enough for the whole in the steps taken with him. The Sheriff in his return took out and read a paper to Mr. Brown, containing as he said, a transcript of a minute of Council and instruction from the Governor to clear the Factory forthwith. Mr. Brown first requested and afterwards demanded a copy of his order, which he refused, referring him to the Secretary's office, where after divers applications he was there first put off and then finally denied.

Mr. Brown still retaining apprehension of violent measures, kept his doors and windows shut, & suffered none to enter without caution; this caused the men working in the cellar to keep one of the lower sashes moveable to pass from the cellar to the yard. Thursday in the forenoon the Sheriff with another Gentleman were seen reconnoitering, and between 12 and 1 o'clock the Sheriff came to the east end of the Factory, where was the window aforementioned, at which one of the weavers had just gone out; the young man seeing the Sheriff approach the window turned hastily to prevent his entering, but notwithstanding his efforts to that purpose the Sheriff entered the window, sword in hand. Mr. Brown, then at some distance in the cellar, hearing the scuffle, hastned to the window, but a loom intervening, the Sheriff had fully forced entry before Mr. Brown could oppose him; a small scuffle happened between them, in which neither party received much hurt, two of the Sheriff's deputies and a servant following, one of whom was soon after sent to the Officer of the Piquet with a written order to come with his guard to the Factory immediately. On his arrival the Sheriff ordered him to place centinels at each door, two or more at the gate, and ten in the cellar; then read him a paper giving him full possession of the yard, charging him to let any one come out of the house but none to go in: Finding the people gather fast about the gate, orders were issued for another company, the posting of which gave the compleat idea of a formal blockade. Friday morning bread & water were denied, and no person allowed to speak to them for several hours; the sick were denied the visits of their physicians, and Dr. Church's apprentice pretty roughly used in attempting to convey them medicines.

Some Gentlemen deploring the imminent ruin of their country, & fearing some ill consequences from the resentment of the people, who had been insulted by the guards, &c. kept with them to moderate their temper; while others laid before the members of his Majesty's Council the distress and danger they conceived the people subjected to by these unprecedented actions. The Council assembled, and after some deliberation waited on his Excellency, and signified that their advice to clear the Factory intended no more than to clear it by law. His Excellency said it appeared to him to impower him to clear it as he most conveniently could; however, it seems the consequence of this meeting was a recall of the troops about 7 o'clock that evening, leaving only a small guard in the cellar and 1 or 2 at the window.

Thus this extraordinary Affair, which has been made the subject of so much conversation in Town, at present rests.

From Lord Baltimore's Account of Turkey.

"WHEN the Grand Signior appears, a deep silence is observed. The Janissaries [*Turkish Guards*] line the street from the palace to the mosque; they are without any sort of Arms; they stand with their hands across, and bow down to the Grand Signior and Visirs only: these return the salute. I asked a captain of the Janissaries, why they had no Arms? ARMS! said he, you infidel, they are for our *Enemies*; we govern our subjects with the law."——

Extract of a Letter from London, *Aug.* 5.

"The conduct of the Boston people has raised a fresh cry against the Americans, and numbers of pitiful scribblers are daily exaggerating their crimes to the public eye, without understanding their subject; in short, nothing can be more contemptible than the low abuse with which an interested faction, or the ignorant bigotted slaves to power, are continually treating of them.—A report prevails, that some changes will take place in the administration, and that G. G——le will again take the lead; if that should prove true (which however I hope it will not, tho' I think his abilities superior to most in the nation as a financier) I cannot but prognosticate consequences on this occasion, big with the greatest mischiefs to both the mother country and her colonies.——

"For my own part, I know not of any people, since the ruin of the Roman common wealth, that seem to me to entertain more just ideas of liberty, or breathe forth a more true spirit of independence, than what the brave sons of North America do. The petitions of her merchants, the remonstrances and resolves of their assemblies, and in a word, all their public transactions display a manly resolution, and quick discerning, that is not to be equalled by any body of people in the world. This cannot but engage my good wishes for their preservation & prosperity, whatever extremities things may be push'd to.

"If things are not accommodated soon, it will be attended with almost a general bankruptcy on this side, one or two capital houses have already stopped payment, and several others are upon a ticklish foundation."——

Extract of another Letter from London, *Aug.* 12.

"The affairs of the colonies are really become very serious; we think, as you do, that you ought not to be liable to taxation at pleasure of British parliament; but if any expedient, by way of compromise, could be thought of, it might be much preferable to extremities on either side."——

Last Wednesday the Rev. Mr. *Christopher Bridges Marsh* was ordained Pastor of a new Congregational Church lately erected at Newbury Port.

On Wednesday next 20th Instant,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,

A great variety of New Copper,
Brass and Pewter Ware,—among which are,

Large & small Copper Sauce Pans, with and without Covers,	Candlesticks,
Stew Pans with and without ditto	Close stool Pans,
Fish Kettles,	Bed Pans,
Tea Kettles,	Water Plates,
Coffee-Pots,	Large Candle Moulds,
Chocolate Pots,	Quart & Pint Pots,
Warming Pans,	Quart Tankards,
Night Cocks,	Plates,
	Quart & Pint Basons,
	Spoons,
	—&c.—&c.—&c.

At the same Time and Place will be Sold,
A Parcel of Irish Linnens, and some other Goods.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

THIS EVENING (Monday)
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,
A great Variety of Articles,—
just imported—Private Adventures, &c. &c.
The Sale to be continued To-Morrow Evening.
JOHN GERRISH.

Wanted to go into a small Family,
a Woman that understands plain Cooking, and can turn her Hand to the inferior Business of a Family.—If such an one can bring with her good Recommendations, she may hear of a pretty good Place by enquiring at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill.

Last Friday Night was Stolen
out of the House of Mr. *Farrand*, in Back-street, a Pair of Stone Earings, 6 blue & white China Cups and Saucers, 1 Woman's Cap, and 4 Silver Tea Spoons, mark'd H. W. Whoever will discover the Thieves shall be handsomely Rewarded for their Trouble: And if the Things are offered for Sale, it is desired they may be stopt, and Notice given

Daniel Parker
GOLDSMITH,
Hereby informs his Customers and Others,
That he has just Imported from LONDON,
A general Assortment of Articles in the Goldsmith's, Jeweller's and Watchmaker's Way, which he will sell cheap for Cash, at his Shop in Union-street, opposite to Mr. *Caleb Blanchard's*, in said Union-street, BOSTON.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, *by*
Richard Smith
In KING-STREET,
A compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the SPRING TRADE, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods,—the whole procured on the very best TERMS, & will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit. N. B. Pewter, Gun-Powder, Shot, Cutlery Wares, Indigo, and Russia Duck.
Cash given for good Pot and Pearl Ash.

Philadelphia, October 3. 1768.
FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.
STOLEN on Monday Night, the 4th of *July* last, from the Subscriber's Pasture on *Schuylkill*, adjoining the Middle Ferry, a light Bay Horse, about 14 Hands & 3 Inches high, strong made, has a little White on his Forehead & under his right Ear, hanging Mane & Switch Tail, & about 7 Years old; he trots fast in a Carriage, but paces altogether under the Saddle: Also a bright Bay Horse, about Ten Years old, fourteen Hands & an half high, a natural Trotter, bob Tail, his Mane has been hog'd, but now half grown out, and hangs on the Off Side, they are both in good Order & shod all round.——The Thief is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a brown Complexion, his Hair black, about 28 or 30 Years of Age, wore a blue Sailor's Jacket, he was seen with the above Horses at *Goshen*, in *New York* Government, and is supposed to have gone from thence into *New-England*, or towards *Albany*.——Whoever takes up the Horses & Thief and will deliver them to *Robert Cambey*, of *Penny-Town, West-Jersey*, or to *Walter Franklin*, Merchant in *New York*, shall receive the above Reward, or *Five Pounds* for each, and reasonable Charges.
John Little.

MADE and SOLD,
By Elizabeth Franklin,
At the Post-Office, BOSTON:
The only true Crown Soap, equal in Sweetness to a Wash ball.
Common hard Soap, mould and dipped Candles, by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash.

FANEUIL-HALL LOTTERY, consists of the following PRIZES, *viz.*

Tickets.		Dollars.		Dollars.
2	of	1000	are	2000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
8	of	100	are	800
10	of	50	are	500
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	8	are	160
590	of	6	are	3540

2250 Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is 9,000 Dollars,
A few Tickets may be had of the Managers.
THE Drawing of the above Lottery, which, had all the Tickets been disposed of, would have commenced THIS DAY, is postponed to the 18th of November next: When the Managers design it shall commence at Faneuil-Hall; where all who are inclined may attend: Those who design to be Adventurers must apply immediately. *Oct.* 20.

Custom-House, Boston, *Octob.* 22. 1768.
ENTERED-IN.

Elsbre from Rhode-Island; Simmons from North Carolina; Rich from Annapolis-Royal; Bartlett from Newfoundland; Oliver from St. Kitts; Wheaton from Suranam; Fraser from Lisbon; and Jenkins from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Goodrich & Rockwell for New-London; Snow for Philadelphia; Conway for Georgia; Bonnamy for New-Providence; Smith for West-Indies; Oliver for St. Kitts; Everson for Gibraltar; Deverson and Bryant for London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Elsbre for Rhode-Island; Hall, Blin & Tinker for New-London; Joyne for Virginia; Payne, Freeman, Hogg, Snow & Maman for North-Carolina; Chace for South-Carolina; Roberts for Antigua; Main for Suranam; McLeod, Scot & Symmes for West-Indies; Symmes & Bowers for Jamaica; Mott for Nova-Scotia; Dillon, Colts & Meyrick for London.

If George Grenville & By Doc.r Young. ¶ In particular the Riot, vid. pa. 141. & For petitions &c. vid in the Index to Find them. vid. pa. 288

Meſſrs. Printers,

THE large revenue ariſing from the article of Tea, and the deſign of its diſpoſal ought in my opinion to be a ſufficient reaſon for every American to deteſt it, as a moſt deadly poiſon, tho' bread and water alone were to ſupply its place; but when we conſider how many and eaſy ſubſtitutes this vaſt continent already does and by culture may produce, ſtupidity or downright madneſs will be found its only advocates. The Tea-plant we moſt certainly have; it has been tranſplanted in the middle of Auguſt yet grows and flouriſhes, no ſhrub is more eaſily propagated, and many affirm it grows wild thro' the colonies. The cure has been ſo well performed in this town that age and package in a quantity ſeem only wanted to give a flavor equal to any imported.——

But to eaſe all this trouble and ſtill gratify my fair countrywomen, I advertiſe them that there is a flower as much preferable to their favorite leaf in every of its qualities, as a diet or a medicine, as themſelves in natural or acquired perfections exceed the Eaſt Indians. They will doubtleſs be much ſurprized when I tell them this is only a ſimple which they have uſed in decoction or infuſion as long as they can remember, and no more than the flowers of Chamomile. They will however acknowledge that plenty and eaſy purchaſe is no argument of meanneſs.

I know from experience that a perſon long uſed to Tea cannot readily leave it off without ſome ſenſible inconvenience, which put me upon the ſearch for ſome equivalent; this I readily found in that ſalubrious drug, which has held the higheſt reputation in medicine time out of mind. And to paſs over every thing foreign to the purpoſe I would firſt obſerve that the mild ſtimulus which a habit of tea-drinking cauſes the ſtomach to require is perfectly anſwered by the Chamomile. No one ſubſtance more kindly ſtrengthens the bowels and invigorates the whole ſyſtem of blood veſſels, brain, nerves, and their ſeveral appendages.

Every one knows that our country abounds in latent ſcurvies, evident from the early loſs of teeth and numerous other complaints, as wandering pains in the head, face, jaws, back and ſhoulders, hips, limbs, ſides, bowels, ſtinking breath, ſallowneſs, or brown and purple ſpots on the ſkin; aches in the bones, reſtleſneſs in the night, particularly after the firſt ſleep; wandering ſevers, with high color'd urine cruſting the pot with red ſand; cholics, nervous, bilious & hyſterical; weakneſs, pain and windineſs at the ſtomach; vapours riſing to the head, and all the ſymptoms of the hypochondria, which are as numerous, troubleſome & dangerous as thoſe of any one diſeaſe that ever afflicted human nature.

All theſe are found to ariſe from a ſtagnation and putrefaction of the more ſlimy parts of the juices in the fine veſſels; where, in bodies that exerciſe little, the circulation is very ſlow; and repeated experiments have proved that decoctions of this admirable flower have ſuch power to reſiſt putrefaction, and even recover putrid ſubſtances, that many pieces of fleſh and ſmall animals quite ſtinking have been rendered ſweet by their means. If ſuch be their virtue when uſed a few hours on dead bodies, what may we expect from a gradual incorporation of ſuch a wholſome liquor with the whole volume of our fluids? I have commonly put two large flowers into a middle-ſized tea-pot and drew the tea as common from the Bohea, which I always drank weak, and moderately ſitted with ſugar and milk, to prevent its cauſing tremor, and am ſenſible of a more firm tone of the ſolids, lively and equable motion of the fluids, and greater aptneſs for motion than before I entered upon its uſe. I am certain that the frequent uſe of Bohea renders the body delicate, ſoft and effeminate, that Chamomile warms, ſtrengthens and defends the conſtitution againſt the impreſſion of every blaſt; and dare engage that its uſe would much mend the condition of thoſe miſerable people who in the more ſouthern marſhy countries are ſhivering to death with agues, of what kind ſoever they may be.

Should any think it a little diſagreeable at firſt, they muſt recollect that Tobacco was much more ſo; and that laboring five days in the week for their Lords, and but one for themſelves, will be found infinitely more unpalatable.——

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Pleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

The beſt Hyſon, Souchong,

Congo & Bohea Tea, juſt imported and to be Sold by

RICHARD CLARKE and SON.

Alſo refin'd Iron, Loaf Sugar, beſt French Indigo, &c.

From the Pennſylvania Chronicle, *Oct.* 3, 1768.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ninth Month 23, 1768.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

IN ſeventeen hundred and ſixty-eight,
Of a runaway ſervant I'll relate;
In the Eight Month the twenty-firſt,
Which is commonly called Auguſt,
He from his maſter ran away,
It being on a Sabbath-day;
Some particulars I will relate,
The firſt his hair is dark and ſtrait,
His eyes and viſage both are dark,
And the ſmall-pox hath left its mark;
He has a hobble in his walk,
And a mutter in his talk;
His age I don't exactly know,
But I believe near thirty-two;
And Engliſhman both born and bred,
And a barber is by trade;
William Tyler was his name,
But I have heard he chang'd the ſame;
About five feet ſix inches high,
And very apt to ſwear and lie,
He has been much uſed to the ſea,
And had a ſhot went thro' one knee,
Which makes that leg leſs than the other,
And ſomething ſhorter than the t'other;
By his account when got that ſcar,
He was on board a man of war;
In divers places he has been,
And great part of the world hath ſeen,
A ſcholar good, and for his clothes
They homeſpun are, as I ſuppoſe;
An old felt hat and bearſkin veſt,
With a ſtriped dutto, when he's dreſt,
And good ſtrong ſhoes, with ſtrings to tie.
Which he is apt to tread awry;
He takes tobacco and ſtrong drink,
When he can get 'em, I do think.
Whoe'er ſecures ſaid ſervant man,
And ſends him home ſoon as they can,
Shall receive the above reward,
Which I will pay upon my word,
With charges all that may accrue,
Which ſhall be paid as ſoon as due;
In Bradford townſhip where I dwell,
And ſo my name I think to tell,
Therefore in print I'll let it ſtand,
Which you may ſee at your right hand.

John Townſend.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Jeremy Condy*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts: And all who are indebted are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to SARAH CONDY, Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD at the Store lately improved by the deceaſed, in Union-Street, oppoſite the Cornfield,

A large and general Aſſortment of the moſt approved Books in Law, Phyſick, Divinity, Natural Philoſophy, Mathematicks, and Hiſtory.—School Books—Books of Entertainment—

Stationary of all Kinds.

Mathematical, Philoſophical & Optical Inſtruments, as	
Large Microſcopes	Dividers.——Sectors
Pocket do. in ſhag. caſes	Sets of Inſtruments with Braſs Joints
Smallditto	
Teleſcopes, Reflecting do.	Ditto with Steel Joints
Proſpect Glaſſes, Mahoga-	Candle Screens
Ditto painted (ny	Tortoiſe Shell Reading-Glaſſes
Scioptic Balls	
Mounted Globes	Sand Glaſſes
Pocket ditto	A Braſs Speaks Trumpet
Diagonal Glaſſes with or without Prints	Viſual Glaſſes or Spectacles of a new conſtruction in Temple Frames
Thermometers	
Theodolites with Stands fitted in the beſt man.	Noſe ditto
	Proſpect Pieces
Sliding Gunters of a new Invention, with Braſs Sliders, and a Book of Directions for its Uſe.	Large Prints
	Pictures
	Books for Drawing

ALSO,

Account-Books—Tanſur's Melody—Williams's do. London Magazine to July 1768.—Gentleman's do. Univerſal Muſeum—Monthly Review—Critical do. Hiſtory of the Maſſachuſets Bay by the Lieut. Gov. Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer to Mr. White's three Letters.——

N. B. Subſcribers for the Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer, &c. are deſired to ſend immediately for their Books—as alſo thoſe for Magazines and Reviews. The Magazines are ſold at 8d. *and the Reviews for* 1ſ4d. *each, the ſame Price they are ſold at in London.*

Likewiſe, an Aſſortment of Glaſs & China, among which are a compleat Set of blue & white China for a Tea Table, and one burnt China Stand for Deſert.

Alſo a Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.

The above to be ſold at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.

To be ſold by Nath. Wheatley,

At his Store in King-Street,

A few Boxes of choice Liſbon LEMONS, Cheap for Caſh.

William Jackſon

Takes this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, who will pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom, that he is juſt arrived and has brought with him from *London* and has ſince his Arrival received from *Briſtol*,

A Handſome and large Aſſortment,

of Hard Ware and Engliſh piece Goods, ſuitable to the preſent Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell upon as low Terms as at any Store in Town.

William Scott

At his Store North Side of *Faneuil*-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General *Wolfe*, is now opening a large Aſſortment of the following Goods, which will be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail (for Caſh only) on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Yard wide, 7-8th, & 3-4th Iriſh Linens, from 10*d.* to 50*d.* O. T. per Yard.
9-8th wide Sheeting, from 12*d.* to 16*d.* per Yard.
7 8th Dowlaſs. Diaper Table Cloths.
Clouting Diaper and Huckaback.
Manchester Cotton Checks and Handkerchiefs.
Jeans and Pillow Fuſtians.
Forreſt Cloths, Plains and Kerſeys.
Manchester uncut Velvets. 7 Thread Laſtings, &c.

Samuel Allyne Otis

Has juſt imported and is determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance, at STORE, No. 5 South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholeſale and Retail.

CHoice *Jamaica* Sugars, by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle Ct.	IRiſh Linnens, Cotton Checks, ¾, ⅞ & yard wide Garlets,
Cotton-Wool, Pepper,	Pins of all Numbers,
Pipes, Wool-Cards,	Ticklinburg & Oznabrigs
Spices of all Kinds	Kilmarnock Caps,
Bar-Iron and Steel	Belladine Sewing Silk,
Cordage, Cod Lines,	An Affortment Callicoes,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,	Beſt London Scythes
Peterſburg Hemp	4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails,
Junk	Roll Brimſtone,
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Glaſs,	Copperas, Allum,
Frying Pans,	Cotton Cards
Gun-Powder, Shot,	White Beans
Twine,	Iron Pots and Kettles

Benjamin Willard

Clock-Maker of *Graſton*,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has removed to *Lexington*, to the Shop of Mr. *Nath. Mulliken* deceas'd; and Gentlemen that had dependance on him for taking Care of their Clocks, may ſtill have the ſame Care taken by employing ſaid *Willard* in *Lexington*. He alſo informs that the Buſineſs is carried on in his Shop at *Graſton* as well as at *Lexington*, where Clocks are made and warranted, and as cheap as can be had in the Province.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely hearty Negro Man, about 21 Years of Age, that underſtands tending Horſes and waiting on Gentlemen. Enquire at the *Heart* and *Crown*.

The Honorable the Commiſſioners

of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms having ſome Time ſince appointed Mr. *Samuel Proctor* an Officer of the Cuſtoms to reſide at *Nantucket*, in the Port of *Boſton*, for the Eaſe and Convenience of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, who otherwiſe are obliged by Law to Enter and Clear at *Boſton*; and it being repreſented to the Commiſſioners that a Combination has been ſet on Foot there to deter all Perſons from accommodating Mr. *Proctor* with an Office, whereby he has been obliged to quit the Iſland:

THIS is therefore to give Notice, That the Commiſſioners have iſſued Orders to their Officers in the ſeveral Ports of *America* to make Seizure of all Veſſels and their Cargoes that ſhall arrive from the ſaid Iſland of *Nantucket* without proper Documents from this Port ſigned by us, and to proſecute the ſame to Condemnation according to Law.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, Oct. 8. 1768. } JOS. HARRISON, *Collector*. ROB. HALLOWELL, *Dep. Comp.*

The Co-partnerſhip of *Blanchard & Haucock*

Being mutually diſſolved: All Perſons indebted to ſaid Company are deſired to ſettle the ſame with

Ebenezer Hancock,

Who carries on the Buſineſs at the ſame Place:—Where may be had, A general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braziery and Pewter Wares, at the loweſt Rates: and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed. *Boſton, Sept.* 28. 1768.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Vid. the Revenue Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1.